FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Civil Service Reform.

SPEECH OF MR. GARFIELD.

Bill Recommitted.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1872.

SENATE.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) offered an amendment, providing that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim for abandoned or captured property, received or collected either by the civil or military authorities of the United States, under the act of March 12th, 1863, unless in cases commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, and where the claimants have proved to the satisfaction of the Court that they have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. COLE moved to lay the amendment on the table, on the ground that it was not germane to the bill. Lost—yeas 16, nays 25.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. SUMNER called for unfinished business, the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of color in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay it aside for the purpose of taking up the bills reported from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to-day having been assigned for their consideration.

Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 19.

Mr. STEWART then called up the bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, opposed the bill. He said that the land along the road for four hundred miles from its eastern terminus was valuable, and that the probable traffic would be sufficient to warrant the construction of the road for that distance without any land grant, and that there would be no difficulty in finding capital for so profitable an investment; but the land along the other part of the route was barren and sterile, and no one would be so foolish as to buy bonds based on such security. These enterprises were got up in the interest of speculators, and he would not be surprised to see even the exploded Memphis and El Paso project revived.

Further on in the discussion Mr. Hamilton said that if this bill passed, it would pave the way for the company to get hold of the school lands of Texas; they had got hold of the State, and he did not believe that the men in power in the State Government could resist them.

Mr. STEWART defended the bill, and said its passage was necessary to enable the company to construct the road.

The bill was discussed at length and several amendments offered, but no action was taken.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to authorize inquiries into the causes of steamboat explosions, and appropriating $100,000 to be expended under the direction of the President in making such experiments as may in his opinion be useful and important to guard against steam boiler explosions.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. WINDHAM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the postal appropriation bill, with amendments disposing of the years of the present mail service and subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship line between San Francisco and China, so as to provide for a semi-monthly trip at one million of dollars per year, requiring that all steamers hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register, and wholly of American construction, giving the Government the right in case of war to take the steamers of said line on payment of reasonable compensation, and providing that the United States mails shall be carried without further charge on all steamers of said line or established in connection with Yokohama; also doubling the present service and subsidy of the steamship line between New York and Rio Janeiro so as to provide for semi-monthly trips at $500,000 per year.

"STRAW BIDS."

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent "straw bids" in mail contracts, made a report, which was concurred in.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

SETTLING WITH DEBTORS.

A bill was passed authorizing settlements by the Secretary of the Treasury with joint debtors of the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service reform bill came up.

Mr. KERR advocated it.

Mr. BINGHAM opposed it, saying nothing could redeem it from absolute contempt.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed his regret that the bill had been reported at all. It was being pressed on the consideration of the House. He declared that such a bill was forbidden by the genius of our institutions and by the express letter of the Constitution. It was a direct interference with the guaranteed privilege of every citizen of the United States. It was a miserable spectacle. He appealed to his Republican friends to remember that they were the advance guard in that great struggle which had resulted substantially, and was to result fully and completely and forevermore in restoring to the people their long-lost liberty and their equal rights. Let them not inaugurate the business of going backward on their own record, and of attempting to forge fetters on the minds and consciences of freemen. Let the civil service be reformed, but let it be reformed in the only way possible under the Constitution, that is, by integrity to duty and the honor of executive officers, of members of Congress and of the people themselves.

Mr. GARFIELD made the closing speech in favor of the bill. He reviewed the three chief objections urged against it: that it was unconstitutional, that the civil service was pure and needed no reform, and that the interests of the party required the maintenance of the present system. On the first point he referred to the golden rule of the Government that the three great departments—legislative, executive and judiciary—be separate and independent of each other, and that neither should encroach on the other. The spirit and letter of that rule had been violated again and again in the mode in which the civil service was administered. It could not be said, with even a shadow of truth, that the head of the executive department did now exercise his high functions of nomination even without a constant, terrible pressure of the whole body of the legislative department, and for many years the Presidents of the United States had been crying out in their agony to be relieved from that unconstitutional, crushing, irresistible pressure. The present custom was an apostacy from the Government in its original purity—an apostacy of a most alarming character. So careful had Washington been that even the executive departments should not influence each other that he had scattered the public buildings in the capital all over the city.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—Where will you find that?

Mr. GARFIELD.—You will find it in the *Globe* to-morrow. [Laughter.]

As to the other objection to the bill, that the civil service was pure and needed no reform, Mr. Garfield referred to the first message of the President calling attention to the evil of removals. The House had been told yesterday by Mr. Butler that the Paymaster's Department had done well during the war; but why? Because that was a magnificent department of the service, where an officer was not removed every time that a politician wanted to get another in his place, where a law of promotion prevailed. The army and navy belonged to a class of service separated from the miserable civil service of which he was speaking. There was not really a high and noble service connected with the Government that had not been more or less separated from the evils in question. He instanced the coast survey as a service in which a system of promotion by merit prevailed, and asked, Who would dare to turn that service into the hands of politicians? It was so with the Lighthouse Board, and with all parts of the public service, that were an honor and glory to the country. The House had been treated during the debate to disclosures of insinuations which he could not pass in silence. They had been told in very plain language that this whole civil service business was a trick on the part of some persons who did not like the President and who wanted to get up the Cincinnati Convention, and that the President had been caught in the trap spread for him by Congress at the instigation of his enemies. "Behold how plain a tale shall put it down!" It was in the President's message of the 5th of December, 1870, that these words were used: "I call the attention of Congress to an abuse of long standing, which I desire to have reformed. I refer to the civil service of the country." That first utterance had been made four months before the provision had been put in the appropriation bill to which Butler had referred as the origin of the movement; but that provision did not compel, but merely authorized, the President to devise some means of bettering the public service. Ten months afterwards the President had forwarded to Congress the report of the Civil Service Commission, and said, "I ask for all the strength that Congress can give, to enable me to carry out the reform of the civil service recommended by the commission, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1872." And now, on the 16th of April, 1872, the President had sent an executive order, with a body of amended rules, and called on Congress to support him in carrying those rules into effect. The gentleman from Massachusetts had taken on himself yesterday to repeat what he previously had said about the trick by which the President had been entrapped into the civil service act, and had made a remark referring to him (Garfield), that if he (Butler) were chairman of the leading committee of the House, he would endeavor to support the President of the United States, and not be the President's enemy in the matter.

Mr. BUTLER.—Is it true what I see in the *Tribune* that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations refuses to endorse the administration?

Mr. GARFIELD.—I do not propose to be marched out over anybody's race course at anybody behest.

Mr. BUTLER.—I would take a very different horse. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD.—The same piper says also that the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress refuses to endorse the administration.

Mr. BUTLER.—And I am ready to deny it. Is the gentleman? I say it is a lie. Dose he say so?

Mr. PERRY, (Ohio)—I call the gentlemen to order. These interruptions are intolerable.

Mr. GARFIELD.—I have no more words with the gentleman from Massachusetts on the matter now on hand. The impression was made on my mind yesterday that the gentleman did not assume to speak by authority on this floor, and to represent that this civil service reform movement was thrust on an unwilling President, and that the men who defended it were the President's enemies, and not his friends. I have recounted here the steps by which this movement has reached its present stage. I have shown you that it began with the President, and that it has been followed up by the President. But to make myself doubly sure, I called last evening with my colleague on the President himself, and conversed with him on this matter of civil service reform, and I am at liberty to say, and I will say whether I am at liberty or not—

Mr. BUTLER.—I call the gentleman to order. The utterances of the President, except when brought here in form by a message to the House, are not to be stated to influence a question of legislation.

Mr. COX.—They do not influence us very much. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER.—The gentleman says he called on the President, and that he was at liberty to say—

Mr. GARFIELD.—The rules of the Middlesex bar do not apply here. This is not a criminal court.

Mr. BUTLER.—No, sir; because there is some decorum and propriety in criminal courts. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD.—I was in hopes that there would be some here; but I see there is not. [Laughter.] I desire to say to the House that I have had no impression made on my mind from any conversation with any man more strong or more clear than this: that in all this matter of civil service reform, the President is not only sincere, but he is in earnest. Every message that he has sent us makes me more certain that that is so, and nothing I have ever heard him say detracts one iota from that conviction.

The Speaker.—The chair regards it as an indecorum to refer in any manner to a conversation with the President of the United States. It is certainly against the rule and against the independence of the House.

Mr. BUTLER (to Mr. Garfield)—Now don't you wish this was a criminal court, so as to avoid that? [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD.—I call the Speaker's attention to the fact that I have only stated my impression.

The Speaker.—The wording of it in that way does not relieve it from the objection or escape the parliamentary point.

Mr. GARFIELD.—I have only to say that if anything I have said trenches on the line of propriety and parliamentary debate, it is because an assumption was made here in a manner utterly unparalleled in the experience I have had here in the form of an insinuation that those who defend civil service reform are antagonists of the executive.

Mr. BUTLER.—I did not say that I said that the enemies of the President were the friends of civil service reform. I do not say that all the friends of civil service reform are the enemies of the President.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio)—Did you not say yesterday that those who supported this bill would require a certificate that they were not going to Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER.—Yes, and I have been trying to get such a certificate from the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), and he will not give it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD.—The gentleman from Massachusetts is not the keeper of my political conscience.

Mr. BUTLER.—I never knew that you had any. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD, cutting adrift from this personal colloquy, addressed himself to the subject before the House, and argued that it was a matter of imperative necessity that Congress should abolish its usurped and pretended right to dictate appointments to the executive.

Arguments in support of the bill were also made by Messrs. McCormick and Finkelnburg.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table, but at the suggestion of several members he withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Butler's motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN desired to amend the motion by giving the committee leave to report at any time.

Mr. BUTLER.—By no means. I object.

The bill was recommitted—yeas 96, nays 79—as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Banks, Barber, Beck, Bigby, Bingham, Bird, Blair (Mo.), Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Clark (Texas), Clark (N. Y.), Coburn, Coghlan, Comingo, Conger, Critcher, Crocker, Darrell, De Large, Dickey, Donnan, Dox, Duell, Dunnell, Farwell, Golladay, Goodrich, Hamer, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Harris (Va.), Havens, Hays (Ala.), Hazelton, (Wis.) Hazelton (N. J.), Kendall, Kerr, King, Lamison, Lampart, Lansing, Maynard, McJunkin, McKee, Mercer, Moore, Morey, Morgan, L. Myers, Niblack, Packer, Parker (Mo.), Palmer, Peck, Perce, Peters, Prindle, Rainey, Rusk, Sargent, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Sloan, Shoemaker, Slater, Sloss, Smith (Ohio), Snapp, Snyder, Speer (Pa.), Speer (Ga.), Sprague, Stoughton, Sypher, Taffee, Terry, Townsend (Pa.), Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Van Trump, Wendel, Weldon (Iowa), Wallace, Wheeler, Whitely (Ind.) and Wilson (Ohio)—96.

NAYS.—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Blair (Mich.), Brooks (N. Y.), Bufington, Burchard, Burdett, Cotton, Cox, Crossland, Dubose, Duke, Eames, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelenburg, Foster (Mich.), Frye, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Griffith, Holdeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Hay (Ills.), Hibbard, Hoar, Holman, Kelly, Law, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McIntyre, Merriam, Monroe, Morphis, Orr, Packard (Indiana), Parker (N. H.), Perry (Ohio), Perry (New York), Poland, Potter, Price, Read, Ritchee, Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sherwood, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Upson, Voorhees, Wakeman, Waldron (Mich.), Wells, Whitthorne, Willard and Young—79.

The remainder of the session was devoted to business of the District of Columbia.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina. Referred to joint committee on the subject.

Mr. BECK declared that part of the statements contained in the message were not true—referring to the statement that the facts were got from a select committee.

Mr. COX.—It is not a true statement, and we will debate it at any time.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS made a remark to the same effect.

Mr DICKEY asserted that the statements were true.

The House adjourned till Monday.

CALIFORNIA.

Mining News—Arrival of Japanese—Continued Shocks of Earthquake—Arrival of Japanese Coin.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Sam Gabriel's placer mines, in Los Angeles county, from whence gold was sent to the Philadelphia mint in 1839, twenty-one years before Marshall's discovery at Coloma, is about to be worked by hydraulic power, and on a large scale.

Rich placer mines have been discovered on the Colorado river, two hundred miles above Caltiville.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE.

Don Rafael Guirredo, Secretary of California under the Mexican Government, Figuerya, a prominent native Californian, Jugi Kyonari Yoshida, Vice Minister of Finance from Japan, with General Geo. B. Williams, of the Japanese Treasury Department, and a numerous suite, arrived on the Ameriban on a special Government mission, and leave for the East in a few days.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Shocks of earthquake continue in Yeo county. They are not felt this side of the mountains. A volcanic mount is rising in Mono Lake. On Friday last a round, hilly camp in Yeo county was thrown down. The earth opened in many places. No lives were last.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE COIN.

Two million dollars of old Japanese gold coin arrived by the America, to be reassayed for recoinage under the new standard.

ST. LOUIS.

Searching for Victims of the Oceanus Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Capt. Thomas W. Rea, who left last Monday for the scene of the late explosion of the steamer Oceanus, to recover, if possible, the bodies of those lost by the disaster, returned to-day, and reports that he and Mr. Fisher, the carpenter of the steamer, and four men, dragged the river from the point where the Oceanus exploded to the point where she sank, three miles below, but found no bodies. They also explored both the Missouri and Illinois banks of the river as far down as Cairo, but the only thing found was the body of one of the lion cubs belonging to a menagerie on board the steamer. The river has risen seven feet since the explosion, but Capt. Rea left Capt. Connelly in charge of the men, and the search will be continued. This is the ninth day since the disaster, and it is believed the bodies will begin to rise, and as the water is quite still, owing to backwater from the Ohio river, all that rise can be easily secured.

Anecdote of Schurz.

The New York *Times* says: That Carl Schurz is the very man to head a great civil service reform movement, will be best shown when the full of his recommendations to public officers is published. Among others, he wrote in 1869 a letter recommending a German saloon-keeper, of Lafayette, Ind., named John Doffin, for the United States Consulate at Nuremberg, in Bavaria. Schurz had become acquainted with Doffin during the campaign of 1860, when Doffin was a strong Democrat, but on one occasion acted as marshal of a procession in honor of Schurz, and, moreover, presented his latter with a bouquet and a bottle of champagne. Whenever Schurz afterward passed through Lafayette he visited Doffin. In 1869 Doffin, who is a very ambitious man, desired to be appointed United States Consul to Nuremberg, his native city, and he asked his old friend, Carl Schurz, who had just been elected Senator, to give him his support at Washington. Schurz wrote him immediately a letter of recommendation, *although Doffin can barely read, and not write at all;*

NEW YORK.

The New City Charter.

CLEAN SWEEP OF OFFICIALS.

Selling Diseased Meat.

RAILWAY MORTGAGE TO BE FORECLOSED.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1872.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The charter for this city, adopted at Albany yesterday, provides for the election of Mayor and Aldermen on the 21st of May; the voting for Aldermen to be on the cumulative plan. It vests in the Board of Aldermen all legislative authority, and exclusive power to appropriate money for city expenditures. They are also to choose four Commissioners out of five of the Departments of Public Works, Parks, Charities and Finance, and six out of the Department of Public Safety. The power of the Mayor is greatly restricted, and considerable doubts are expressed at Albany as to whether the Governor will approve the charter.

The *Times* says of the new charter: "It is the most substantial and satisfactory, if somewhat tardy, fruit of the great movement in favor of municipal reform."

The *World* calls it the absurd charter of the Committee of Seventy.

The *Tribune* says that it differs in great many important points from all the laws under which we have been misgoverned heretofore, and while it seems to us needlessly cumbrous in some provisions, and defective in many others, there are portions of it which command our hearty approval.

The *Herald* says that it is a law experimental in its character, complicated in its machinery, and destitute of that directness and simplicity, which more than anything else tend to secure a good and honest government.

It is said article 3 of the new charter, providing for an election on May 21, will have the effect of disfranchising a very large number of citizens. The Constitution provides that no person be qualified to vote except he has been a resident thirty days before the election of the district in which he is entitled to vote. It is argued that this will disfranchise all those who change residences on the 1st of May.

RAILROAD MORTGAGE TO BE FORECLOSED.

The bondholders of the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad held a meeting yesterday. The committee appointed at a private meeting of the bondholders on Wednesday strongly recommended the foreclosure of first mortgage bonds. The recommendation was approved and a petition was signed by the majority of the bondholders, asking the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the trustees of the road, for an immediate foreclosure of the mortgage. They also ask that a receiver be appointed, the road sold, and the proceeds distributed.

CLEAN SWEEP OF CITY OFFICERS.

The new charter for the city makes a clean sweep of the present officers, turns out the mayor, both boards of the common council, comptroller, corporation counsel, commissioners of parks and public works, commissioners of docks, police commissioners, superintendent of the department of public buildings, fire department commissioners, charities and correction, and tax commissioners, and the board of education.

FORGED CHECK.

A forged check on the Fourth National Bank of this city for $8,983.33 was to-day received for collection by the German American Bank from the County National Bank of Chicago. The check is signed David Dows & Co., and certified by Baldwin, Teller. The whole thing is a forgery, and banks throughout the west are cautioned, as it is believed that an attempt will be made to negotiate other checks of a similar nature.

SELLING DISEASED MEAT.

The New York *Tribune* exposed yesterday the sale of impure meats in private markets in this city, and strongly condemned the health inspectors, who have neglected their duty. The butchers named as venders of foul meat called an indignation meeting for Sunday next, and subscribed one hundred dollars each to prosecute the *Tribune* for libel.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE CARDOZO.

The Committee of the Bar Association forwarded to the Judiciary Committee yesterday their arguments in the matter of the charges against Judge Cardozo. They reviewed the evidence, and contend that the charges of malfeasance, corruption and judicial misbehaviour have been sustained.

RAILWAY COMPANY SUED.

Sidney W. Hopkins, Robert J. Carpenter and Frank H. Collins have sued the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the recovery of $90,000 of preferred stock of the road, which they claim is due them for material furnished for the construction thereof.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

Miss Emma Couch, charged with blackmailing Rev. Dr. Carter, withdrew her plea of not guilty to-day, and her counsel moved to quash the indictment, which will be argued in a few days. The question of bail was not decided.

COLORED M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Colored Methodist Conference to-day passed a resolution demanding an investigation into the alleged cruel and anti-christian like seizure of the Zion Church property in Newark by the M. E. Church.

GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

An order giving steamship companies the privilege of receiving General Order goods into their own bonded warehouses has been signed by Collector Arthur, and sent to Washington for Secretary Boutwell's endorsement.

PARDONED.

President Grant has pardoned Reuben Carpenter, who served a term of thirteen months imprisonment for aiding in the manufacture of counterfeit revenue stamps, restoring his citizenship, which has been forfeited.

FANNY HYDE'S TRIAL.

The evidence in the case of Fanny Hyde, on trial for the murder of Watson, was closed today, and Morris began a speech for the defense, occupying nearly all the session.

GOULD VS. GORDON.

A motion in the case of Jay Gould against George Gordon to vacate the stay of proceedings was to-day denied and the case adjourned till Wednesday.

AQUATIC.

Ellis Ward accepts the challenge of John Biglin to row a single scull race for $1,000, the race to be rowed half way between home and home.

ACQUITTED.

Jas. Castello was acquitted of the charge of killing John Glass this morning in the Supreme Court before Judge Pratt.

SENT TO PRISON.

Charles Brooks was sent to prison one year and fined five hundred dollars for selling obscene literature.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Olaf, of Antwerp, has arrived. The steamship City of Dublin, has arrived from Liverpool.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Eliza Couldock, the actress, died at salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday.

—A tornado at Chester, S. C., last Thursday night, destroyed sixty-two houses.

—Queen Victoria has postponed her visit to the ex-Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst until to-day.

—Emperor William, of Germany, has sprained his knee, and is suffering considerable pain from the accident.

—General Brown, the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, opened the campaign in that State yesterday by a two hours' speech.

—Billy Harrison, bar-keeper of the Old Delmonico saloon, in Cairo, shot and killed James Swoboda, a grocer, last Wednesday night, in a disreputable house in that city. The murderer was arrested and is now in jail.

—Gen. Sickles, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has ordered dummy engines, in connection with the street cars, to carry passengers, etc., from Omaha to the Union Pacific transfer depot at the Topeka and Northwestern depot in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to run half hourly.

—The New York *World's* Washington special says: It is stated by the Republican members of Congress that the President is very anxious to adopt an aggressive policy towards Cuba, and that he is only held back from precipitating critical relations with that country by the more careful members of the Cabinet.

—The New York *Sun* publishes an account of the poisoning of the wife and three children of David Tibner, colored, by John Henry Casper Hubert, a white man, an inmate of Tibner's house, in East New York, Long Island. The story is based on an affidavit of David Tibner before a justice of the peace. The justice has ordered the bodies of the woman and the children to be exhumed for medical investigation.

An Injustice.

The leaders of the woman-suffrage movement in England are rejoicing over their success in placing the Government in a very ridiculous position. In 1866, masculine Bridgewater sold its votes right and left in a parliamentary election. The corruption was so shameless that the House of Commons ordered an investigation, which was conducted on the un-American plan of searching after truth, and which resulted in the disfranchisement of the borough. This investigation cost much money, and a special tax of three shillings on the pound was levied on the householders of Bridgewater to defray this cost. Thereupon a number of widows and spinsters, who are property owners, petitioned the Government not to collect this tax from them, on the very sensible ground that they were expressly debarred from the whole proceedings, and ought not to be asked to defray its expense. The Government's reply is said to have been profuse in its regrets, and to have substantially amounted to the declaration: "We're sorry; we wouldn't ask this of you if we could help it; but we really can't help it." This is tantamount to an admission of wrong doing, and the woman-suffragists are accordingly jubilant. As they are led by pure women and are contending for the right to vote and for the right of debauchery, their victory is not calculated to cause regret.

"The myriad-legged, the gleaming, glittering farrago of nothingness," is what Boston people call the Black Crook.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

FENIAN RAID DAMAGES.

The Schooner Horton

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

The Franco-German Situation.

THREATENED COMPLICATIONS DENIED.

Mexican Revolution.

HONORS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS QUESTION.

LONDON, April 19.—The journals of this city continue to discuss the counter cases presented by the British and American Governments at Geneva, drawing a contrast between them very unfavorable to the American case. Intimations have been received here of the probability of the withdrawal of "indirect claims." These are favorably commented on by the newspapers, and the Government and people of the United States are praised for this apparent disposition to render possible a fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

Earl Russell gave notice in the House of Lords, last night, that he should defer until the 29th inst. the introduction of his motion for an address to the Crown for a suspension of proceedings on the part of Great Britain before the Geneva tribunal until the United States withdraw their claims for indirect damages.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons this evening Thomas Hughes, member for Frome, moved an address to the Queen praying her to urge on the Spanish Government the prompt fulfillment of its treaty obligations, so long neglected, in regard to slavery and the slave trade in the island of Cuba. In support of his motion, Hughes noticed the origin and progress of the war in Cuba and its connection with the slavery question. He quoted from and commented strongly on what he styled the atrocious proclamation of the Captain-General, and condemned the ruthless and savage manner in which the war had been carried on—not, he said on the part the regular army, but by the dregs of Europe, called Cuban volunteers—men hired for a war of rapine and extermination. While Spain was pouring her troops into Cuba, that island was pouring her mendicant refugees into the adjacent colonies of Great Britain. America had already protested against the policy of Spain, and he hoped ments made by the London *Telegraph* in regard to the relation of Germany and France, and pronounces the names of grave compromises between the two countries wholly without foundation.

CHINA.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—On March 3d an explosion in a magazine at Tin-Tain destroyed eighty houses. Many lives were lost.

RIOT AMONG MINERS.

A riot among the Chinese laborers in the tin mines of Larot, in Northern China, resulted in the loss of many lives.

FROM ABROAD.

PERSONS returning from Paris say that the deadly absinthe is used by the Bohemian class of that city as freely as American whisky is consumed in this country.

IT IS said that the Imperial library of Russia is one of the best in all Europe, which we cheerfully admit, as it has no less than 25,000 volumes relating to this country.

SIX thousand men and boys and two thousand women and girls are employed in Birmingham, England, in the brass founding trade. Six thousand hands are engaged in the button trade.

THE hull of Mr. Ashbury's new racing yacht is nearly finished at Cowes, England. John Bull should send to this country a more courteous individual to contest yachting supremacy than Mr. Ashbury.

M. THIERS has abandoned—for the present, at all events—his prospect of transferring the government to Paris. By way of compensation, he will, it is stated, pass some evenings at the capital and hold receptions there.

COUNT TRAUTTMANSDORFF, the Austrian Ambassador at the Papal Court, is to be recalled, but to remain by another ambassador. The rumor of restoration of official relations between Russia and the Vatican is contradicted.

M. REMUSAT has received from the German Minister an expression of regret on the part of the German Government that the French National Assembly was not prevailed upon to vote the Postal Treaty before the prorogation for the Easter recess.

J. E. MILLAIS, R. A., has recently executed a portrait of Sir James Paget, said to be one of the most masterly pieces of painting which has ever come from the hand even of this most masterly painter. Sir James is represented at half length; he is lecturing; on the slate behind him he has just chalked the fracture which is his text.

A TERRA COTTA vase has been recently brought to light from the bottom of the Seine. It contained several small coins of Philippe le Bel, and a fine medal in gold which represents Philippe le Bel holding a sceptre in his right hand, and a fleur-de-lis in his left. The reverse is a cross which divides the inscription, and is surrounded by four fleur-de-lis.

THE coming exhibition at Lyons is exciting attention beyond the world of art and commerce. The French Republicans, taking advantage of the character of the place, are preparing to hold a "strong but peaceable" popular demonstration in favor of the principles of 1789. At the ceremony the Republicans of the whole world are to be invited. July 1st, is the date fixed for the opening.

ON THE occasion of the excavations made lately at Pompeii, by the direction of Signor Fiorelli, in the presence of the Prince Hurbese Odescalchi, a table in Greek marble was found, decorated by painted figures, which are supposed to represent a scene from the Niobe. There were also found several bronze vases, and a rudder of bronze supposed to have belonged to a statue of Fortune.

THE projected restoration of St. Mark's at Venice are exciting dread and anger throughout the whole world of archaeology and art. The municipal council having destroyed—i. e. restored—Torcello, and inflicted much irreparable damage on other precious monuments, intends finally to set to work on St. Mark's. Salvini is to cook up the mosaics, the gilding is to be entirely renewed, the floor to be levelled up.

Production of Iron in 1871.

The quantity of pigs produced in the United States in 1871 is estimated as follows:

	Tons.
Anthracite	875,000 tons.
Raw coal and coke	650,000 tons.
Charcoal	375,000 tons.
Total	1,900,000 tons.

The following, which we copy from the able report of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, Secretary of the American Bar Iron Association, giving location of furnaces, their capacity, etc., and the progress of the trade, particularly in the West, will be found very interesting:

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Lehigh region of Pennsylvania has a capacity of 278,000 tons, divided among 38 furnaces, as follows:

	Fur'ces.	Tons.
Parryville, the Carbon Iron Co	3	28,000
Coplay, Lehigh Valley Co	4	28,000
Hokendaqua, Thomas Iron Co	4	52,000
Lockridge, Thomas Iron Co	2	21,000
Catasauqa, Lehigh Crane Co	4	65,000
Allentown, Lehigh Iron Co	4	19,000
" Allentown Rolling Mill Co	2	18,000
" Lehigh Iron Co	1	9,000
Bethlehem, Bethlehem Iron Co	3	30,000
Hellertown, Saucon Iron Co	4	18,000
" North Penn. Iron Co	2	10,000
Coleraine, Coleraine Iron Co	1	10,000
Uhlen, near Easton	1	9,000
Glendon, Glendon Iron Co	5	50,000
	38	378,000

The following furnaces are building, and are nearly ready:

	Fur'ces.	Tons.
Emaus, one, capacity	1	9,000
Coleraine, one	1	9,000
Allentown Iron Works, one	1	9,000

Iron ore principally used is hematite from Lehigh, Berks and Northampton counties, about 70 per cent., and about 80 per cent. from the mines of New Jersey, and part from the South Mountain. Pennsylvania, and magnetic ores. Coal is used from the Lehigh anthracite mines, and from the Wyoming and Schuylkill region. The limestone is from the immediate vicinity of the furnaces.

The Schuylkill region has a capacity of 160,300 ton with all the furnaces in blast, several having been idle during the year. The following gives the location and capacity:

Location.	Capacity. Stacks.	Tons.
Warren	1	10,000
Girard	1	10,000
Briar Hill	4	40,000
Youngstown	5	50,000
Hubbard	2	20,000
Powers Station	2	20,000
Struthers	1	16,000
Lowellville	1	7,000
Total	21	203,000

These furnaces run on Lake Superior ores and the block coal of the region, which is especially adapted to the production of iron.

At Cleveland there are also two furnaces with a capacity of 17,000 tons, and at Zanesville; while numerous stacks exist at Ironton and vicinity, of which we have no statistics.

Gone but not Forgotten.

The New York Legislature has abolished a time honored nuisance of the railroad system—the boy who peddles popcorn and peanuts, gum drops and lozenges, who sells to the unwary traveller from the rural districts prize-packages of candy, and who carries in his pack the ivory thimbles and rattle-boxes that grow on South American trees. He is to be no more on the New York railroads. His melodious cry is finished, and those who love the popcorn boy will rejoice that he is among the things that were. But, while we rejoice at the abolition of this peripatetic nuisance by the New York legislators, there are some other things which need abolition still more, as for instance, boiler explosions, broken rails, colliding trains, collapsing bridges, and burning petroleum. The New York Legislature has accomplished very little if the popcorn boy is the only inconvenience and nuisance in railroad travelling that it can suppress.

THE CAPITAL.

South Carolina Ku Klux.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Arms Investigation Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1872.

SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES.

The President transmitted the following message to the House to-day:

To the House of Representatives: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 25th, I have the honor to submit the following, accompanied by a report of the Attorney General, to whom the resolution was referred. Representations having been made to me that in certain portions of South Carolina a condition of lawlessness and terror existed, I requested the then Attorney General Akerman to visit the State, and after a personal examination, to report to me the facts in relation to the subject. On the 10th of October last he addressed a communication from South Carolina, in which he said that in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newburg, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, there were combinations for the purpose of preventing the free political actions of citizens who were friendly to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, and of depriving the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws. These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of those counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of the majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, and no doubt are a part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates. They are organized and armed. They effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder. They terrify witnesses; they control jurors in the State courts, and sometimes in the courts of the United States. Systematic spying is one of the means by which prosecutions of the members is defeated. From information given by the officers of the State and of the United States, and by credible private citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months in the above named counties could be counted by thousands. The received information of a similar import from various sources, among which were the Joint Committees of Congress on Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the officers of the United States in South Carolina, the United States Attorney and Marshals, and other officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to ferret out crimes against the United States, and from other credible sources. Most, if not all of this information, except that I derived from the Attorney General, was given orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of the powerful combinations popularly known as the "Ku Klux Klan," the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members, to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms and of the right to a free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored children were taught, and to reduce the colored people to a condition closely akin to that of slavery; that these combinations were organized, armed, and disciplined the local law ineffectual to protect the classes whom they desired to oppose; that they had perpetrated many murders and hundreds of crimes of minor degree, all of which were open, notorious, and unconcealed, and that safely testify in courts there unless the most active members were placed under restraint.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 19, 1872.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee examined Gen. Franklin and M. McGowan, but elicited nothing new. The public examinations are now concluded.

Chamburn stated to the committee that he received a letter from Paris, saying a telegram published in this country appeared in the *Journal de Paris*, to the effect that the National Assembly was resolved to ask the United Government as to the connection of American officials with the sale of arms. This statement was verified, he said, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The committee adjourned, subject to the call of its chairman.

What Spinner Thinks.

The Washington *Star* names General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, as a good judge of political affairs and places confidence in his views which are about as follows: In regard to the presidential campaign, he said that Horace Greeley would be elected. General says he is amused at the predictions of some timid Republicans that if the so-called "Liberal Republicans" nominate a Republican for President, and he is acceptable as a candidate to the Democratic leaders, Grant will be sure to be defeated. In the event of such a nomination Gen. Spinner thinks Grant's chance would be increased, and that he would be certain to receive at least one-third of the votes of the Democratic party. "Suppose," says he, "that the 'Liberals' put Trumbull in nomination. Very well; Trumbull has been a Republican ever since the formation of the party. He has voted the Republican ticket from the beginning—for Abraham Lincoln, and for almost every Republican measure. And how is it with Grant? Why he voted for James Buchanan, and went into the war as a Democrat, and may be claimed as a Democrat to-day; that he never left the party, but that the party deserted him. Now Mr. Trumbull has made a position record as a Republican, and that for reasons would be exceedingly distasteful to a large proportion of the members of the Democratic party, who would of the two evils (as viewed by them) prefer the least, and vote for Grant, on the principle that 'you may break, you may shatter the vase,' &c."

General S. states that he is the more confirmed in this belief for the reason that several prominent Democrats have asserted to him that if Grant and Trumbull are the only Presidential candidates, they shall assuredly vote for the

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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
WM. H. KEMBLE, Fayette;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. J. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. C. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼@96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

THE LOUISIANA Democratic State Convention refuses to place a ticket in the field, until after the Cincinnati convention. This looks a little like the 'possum dodge.'

GERRIT SMITH—the life-long friend of Senator Sumner—has announced his intention of supporting General Grant for renomination. He opposed Lincoln in 1864.

WE ARE authorized to state that the Hon. Thomas Howard will be a candidate for the position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention. There are six Republicans and three Democrats to be nominated from this county.

DR. SCHOEPPE, who has been for so many years trembling on the verge of the gallows, we are glad to see, has a prospect for a new trial at last. The Carlisle court will hear the argument in his case upon a motion for a new trial to-day.

ANOTHER STATE has declared for Grant's re-nomination, viz: Virginia. The roll stands now as follows: North Carolina, Massachusetts, Ohio, Kansas, Peunsylvania, Iowa, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Indiana, Maine, Oregon, Florida, Wisconsin and Virginia. Connecticut, South Carolina and Missouri, though uninstructed, will support him in convention. Back of all this is the fact, that the people demand his re-election.

In 1864 about one-third of the Republican members of the National House of Representatives, headed by Henry Winter Davis, opposed the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. It is a significant fact, that not one Republican member of that body now opposes the re-election of President Grant. This is a straw, which certainly indicates the character of home sentiment. The constituencies of these men are for him, and, of course, their Representatives are.

ON MONDAY next we shall publish a portion of the contracts of the late South Improvement Company, as presented under oath by Mr. P. H. Watson before the Congressional Committee of Commerce. They will reveal the entire objects of this much misrepresented organization, and place its membership in proper position before the country. It will be seen from these documents that the entire purpose of the company was the mutual protection of refiners and producers of petroleum.

THE London *Telegraph* re-iterates its statement that trouble is brewing between France and Germany. Indications appear to point that way. The effort of Thiers to increase the standing army of France is the ostensible cause, Germany fearing that its old enemy may attempt to repudiate its obligations growing out of the recent war. It does appear that France, of all European nations, is the least likely, at present, or at any time in the next decade, to involve itself in a war with one of the leading, if not the foremost, power in Europe. In this view, the talk about hostilities appears absurd in the extreme.

QUAY'S *Radical* says: "The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, having convicted Speaker Rutan of Brighamy, is opposed to his renomination for Senate." We repeat that the Republicans of the XXVIth district will attend to that matter in season. They will likely nominate a man who has strength enough to carry the district with *Republican* votes. They will hardly nominate one who is opposed by, at least, five hundred Republicans of his own county. Such a course would be madness, unless enough *Democratic votes can be secured* to counterbalance the loss in Republican strength. If we thought Mr. Rutan could be elected, we would not oppose his nomination. The defeat of Dr. Shurlock, last fall, ought to be sufficient warning, and an effort should be made towards harmonizing the warring elements of Beaver county.

HIS HONOR, Judge Stowe, yesterday in a charge delivered to the jury in a case where policemen were the defendants, substantially endorsed the views expressed in these columns on Thursday morning, regarding the necessity of putting an end to the petty prosecutions to which they are exposed by the parties they may happen to arrest. With his usual good sense he announced that the police, while subject to rigid punishment for a violation when they heedlessly overstep their authority, should be protected, so far as possible, against the wilful malice of those seeking revenge against them because of their having discharged their duties. We hope a few examples will be made of the recalcitrant individuals who are attempting to use the court to accomplish their own private revenge against policemen, so that a wholesome lesson may be taught all offenders to the effect that the guardians of peace will, when right, be protected at all hazzards.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The recent grant by Congress of the sum of $50,000 for the observation of the coming Transit of Venus, will possibly appear large to those who are ignorant of the nature and extent of the operations which it is to provide for. It will be thought somewhat inadequate, perhaps, by those who are conversant with the subject, and who compare it with the sum which the frugal German Parliament is expected to bestow for the same purpose, or that given by other of the leading European peoples.

It is given for a purpose toward which there is an emulation to provide, among all European governments, and it is to be hoped that our own contribution is not to be limited to a sum which appears inadequate to the expense demanded by the rarity and importance of the occasion.

As outside of the circle of those who make these matters their study, few comprehend this, an explanation of what this purpose, and what this occasion is, will enable the reader to understand what the Transit of Venus is,—a knowledge with which he will do well to provide himself now; as, within the next two years, he is likely to hear a good deal of it. First, as to the purpose:

All governments have their separate standards of weights and measures, and spend largely in providing them, but there is one standard of a common scientific interest to all; that standard by which all celestial measurings and weighings are made, and which is itself, still to be adjusted. This standard is the earth's distance from the sun, which is used as a sort of celestial yard-stick for determining all other distances; and, without knowing which, we have almost no knowledge of the celestial spaces which are curiously involved with each other, so that when one is known we know all. Now, our distance from the sun, which involves almost all others, has never been determined with precision, because none of the methods by which terrestial distances are measured, can here practically be of use without much modification.

The surveyor who wishes to measure to a point which he cannot approach, marks out the extremities of a base line, and from them with his instrument measures the angles which enable him to calculate the distance. We cannot do this, for we cannot drive down our stakes, or mark out the surveyor's base line, in the boundless fields of ether, through which the earth is sweeping; and the dimensions of the earth itself are reduced to a mere point in comparison to the enormous space which intervenes between us and our luminary. The reader who cares to get an idea how it is possible to estimate the distance of the sun, or any remote object, without moving from his place, may hold up a pencil between his right eye and the wall, and note on the latter the point which is in line. Now if the right eye be closed, and the other opened, the pencil, though it has not been moved, will appear to have shifted its place on the wall, so that the new point noted will be in quite a different place from the old one. If the pencil is near the eye, the distance between the points will be greater, and if further, less; so that we can estimate the distance it is from us by this apparent change in its place on the background. This very simple illustration covers the general principle involved, and shows the purpose for which these expeditions are made. The planet Venus is the pencil, and the sun is the background. If we imagine an eye at each extremity of the earth to look at Venus alternately, when it is passing before the sun, the amount of apparent shifting of the planet on the solar disc, will be an index of her distance from us, and by calculation give ours from the sun. Now, the eyes are furnished by the Government, which sends a party of astronomers to one end of the earth to play the part of the right eye in our illustration, and another to the opposite side of the globe to be the left, or in fact, which stations several such parties at points as widely scattered as possible. The purpose of the expedition has been explained—the occasion of the present one deserves notice.

These Transits of Venus are rare occurrences, and are separated from each other by intervals of over a century. The first one ever known to have been observed, was that which occurred in 1639, and this is only believed to have been seen by two persons. One of these a young English student named Horrocks, had found from his own calculations that the phenomenon would occur on Sunday, the 24th of November, O. S., 1639. His anxious watch was interrupted by a call to church, which he would not consent to neglect though for so great an occasion. After the service he resumed his observation, and his piety and labor were both rewarded by the sight of the planet, which had just entered on the solar disc; a sight which he was the first of men to behold, and which he records in terms of rapturous gratitude, to the Providence that had permitted it to him.

The next transit of Venus occurred in June, 1761, and was observed under very different auspices. Gregory and Halley had pointed out the great advantage of these transits in determining the suns distance, and upwards of sixty observers were stationed at points in Europe where it could be seen.

It is a peculiarity of these transits that they occur in couples, two coming at an interval of a few years, and then a century intervening before two more occur.

Accordingly another transit occurred in 1769. As this was to be the last for over a century (June, 1769 to December 1874, 105½ years,) every preparation was made; the leading European governments made liberal appropriations, and there were no less than 50 observing stations in Europe, 6 in Asia, 17 in America and one in Polynesia. Our old friend Captain Cook, of whose travels and tragic ending we used to hear in boyish days, was connected with this, for his voyage in the Endeavorer was undertaken for the purpose of conveying the English Government's observing party to observe the 1769 transit.

The results deduced from these, gave the sun's distance,—95,274,000 miles—which was the value employed, till lately, in treatises on astronomy. But it has recently been suspected that this is too great, and that the sun is really several million miles nearer to us.

That this should appear a gross error, and wholly inconsistent with the idea we entertain of the precision of astronomical measurement, to those ignorant of the peculiar nature of the problem, will be but natural. The real wonder is that we should have any idea of a distance it seems flatly impossible to measure at all.

Our coming transit of Venus will occur on the 8th day of December, 1874. It will be invisible in this country, and will commence when it is evening here in Pittsburgh. An observer who stood on the other side of the globe, in a line between its centre and the sun's, would see the bright disc of the sun invaded by a small black circle, at eight o'clock and twenty-eight minutes of our Pittsburgh time. The spot will be the planet Venus itself, which on this rare occasion will pass directly between us and the sun, going, that is to say, visibly across the upper part of the solar face, instead of above or below it, as at other times when it is invisible. Our observer will be able to view the phenomenon for nearly five hours, for to him it will appear not to get off the disc on the other side, until six minutes past one in the morning, by the time of sleeping Pittsburgh on the right side of our globe.

That night of ours will be a busy day to hundreds of astronomers, who will be scattered over the whole Eastern hemisphere at stations extending from the vicinity of the North Pole to the Antarctic Continent, on whose desolate and almost untrodden ice-shores, observers will be probably sent by the English Government. Preparations have been made in England these two years past for the great event, a number of the special instruments required having been well under way when the writer saw them in course of construction in 1870. A letter from Pulkowa mentions that the Russian Government will establish no less than twenty-four observing stations provided with expensive instruments by the best makers of England and America. Preparations of the most extensive kind are being made in Germany, where estimates have been submitted to the Reichstag, and every topic connected with the event has been fully discussed by Astronomers, and every contingency that human foresight can provide for, foreseen. We do not know yet definitely, what arrangements have been made between European governments and our own, for placing the observers, but there will doubtless be a common understanding to this effect, and the field is a wide one, as we have stated, for the beginning of the transit, will be visible from Hawaii, Owyhee, and the close from Western Africa, and stations between. The southern pole of the earth at this time (December) is turned toward the sun, and this point may perhaps be reached for the first time by some of the expeditions. From it up to North Eastern Siberia there will be observing parties.

Such is a very brief outline of the purpose and occasion for which Congress has made this grant. The mind naturally goes back to the last time, when this phenomenon occurred, and compares the circumstances in which it then found the world busy, with those which occupy it now. In 1769, while Captain Cook is looking at the transit from Otaheite, Junius is still publishing his letters, and Mr. Jack Wilkes, is the hero of the hour in London, Watt's first steam engine is about to be patented, and government is trying to pacify those turbulent American colonies by preparing to abolish a part of the import duties they complain of. The old French Monarch is in the dubious lustre of its decline, occupied very much with the advent of Madame du Barri, and very little with the advent of a new power in Germany, where its future great enemy, Prussia, has been quietly repairing the breaches of the seven years' war under Frederick the Great, who is still living at Berlin. Louis the 15th "bien-aimee" is walking the terraces of Versailles with the new favorite, while the astronomers are absorbed in their super-mundane affairs on this, to them, all important day.

An hundred and five years will have passed when their revolutions bring the earth and Venus to the same conjunction again. What changes on our little globe of earth the observers on Venus might note on the 8th of December, 1874! That planet has been pursuing her course through the firmament, and ours has gone on turning undisturbed by the little changes of the nations on her surface. Man has gone forward, and Europe and America are changed to other peoples than they were then. Only the great movements of the heavens go on unchanged, and it is to lift ourselves away from the turmoil of our little ant-hill for a few hours and to ally by such work a part of our fleeting lives to the unvarying permanence of theirs, that we shall resume the task at the point where it was suspended in 1769, and observe the transit of Venus, in 1874.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From present indications the question of "Rotary Elderships" will be among the most important before the General Assembly of the Presbytern Church next month. Able defenders, in favor of the re-election of ruling Elders, and of the life tenure, have appeared in the periodicals of that Church, and the question must be met. The Overture of the Presbytery of Washington City asking a deliverance from the highest court of the Church, will bring the question fairly before the Assembly for action.

As the time approaches for holding the usual anniversaries of the Baptist Missionary Societies, the question of the immune exemption of clergymen, at New York, is being freely discussed. Heretofore, we believe, all their life members had the right of attending, which brought together an immense number, who have been provided with entertainment. Many are urging a "new departure," to have representative delegates, say two or three hundred of choice men, instead of the promiscuous mass gathering.

A strong protest is made in the *Episcopalian* against the ordination of deaconesses, on the ground there is no authority for ordaining women to any office in the Protestant Episcopal Church, or indeed in the New Testament.

According to recent statistics, the number of trustees of Methodist Episcopal Churches is 94,080; of stewards of societies, 80,640; of class leaders, 47,556; of Sunday school superintendents, 17,555; of Sunday school teachers and officers other than superintendents, 176,424.

Rev. Dr. Bausman, pastor of the Fourth Reformed (German) Church, Reading, Pa., during his pastorate of eight years, has confirmed nine classes of catechumens, numbering in all seven hundred and sixty persons.

Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, formerly of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, now of the First church, Philadelphia, left for Europe last week, to be absent six months.

There are said to be 145,294 Baptists in Georgia, more than any other State in the Union.

A wonderful revival of religion commenced in January at Fulton, N. Y., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. S. Cooper pastor, which has resulted in the conversion of four hundred and fifty persons, and over two hundred of these have united with the M. E. Church.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Richmond, Virginia, May 16th, and will be opened with a sermon by Rev. N. S. Plummer, Moderator of the last Assembly. Dr. Plummer formerly resided in Allegheny City.

A very interesting and yet unpleasant discussion has sprung up between two of the bishops of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to the establishment of theological schools for the ministry. Bishop Pierce, one of the oldest and ablest of the Episcopate, is strenuously opposed to them, claiming that the ministry of that body are fully abeast with the progress of the day without such auxiliaries, while Bishop McTyeire, recently elevated to the position, is unreservedly committed in favor of their establishment.

Rev. Dr. Upham, formerly President of Boidoin College, and author of "The Elements of Mental Philosophy," and other valuable religious works, was stricken down recently with paralysis and died. In one lucid moment he said to his friends, "My soul is with God."

The Roman Catholic *Tablet*, for being taken to task for asserting that our public schools "are actually sectarian schools, or what is worse, *godless* schools," explains that, "Infidelity is a sect as much as Methodism, Presbyterianism, or Congregationalism; so also is Secularism or no religion." The explanation is clear enough, if not satisfactory and lacking logical force.

When the New England Congregational church at Chicago was burned at the great fire, only one leaf of the pulpit Bible was found in the ruins of this church, and that was so burned that only this verse was legible: "For we know that, if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Bishop Mellvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, is threatened with disease of the brain, and his physician inderdicts all labor for the present.

The Creek nation have offered to contribute ten thousand dollars for the erection of a Baptis seminary, and are waiting for teachers to be provided for it.

The first General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held at Nashville, Tenn., commencing May 4th. About two hundred ministerial and forty lay delegates and seven bishops will constitute the Conference.

The Society for the Increase of the Ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church, has during the past year granted aid to one hundred and seventy students. More than one hundred applicants had to be refused for want of funds.

The *Kirchen Freund* represents that the English Lutheran congregation at Indianapolis has given Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, of Pittsburgh, a call to become their pastor.

A correspondent of the *Christian Era* (Baptist) asserts that the Baptists, during the last five years, have granted twenty-two thousand more letters of dismission than have been received.

The *Tablet* (Roman Catholic), speaking of Catholicism in New York city, says, less than a quarter of a century ago, the Catholic Church had her regular congregation established in New York, and her first resident priest, an Irish Capuchin friar, the Rev. Charles Whelan. So lately as 1785, Father Farmer, of Philadelphia, who had, prior to Father Whelan's settling in New York, visited that city from Philadelphia, wrote to Archbishop, then the Rev. Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore, that the Catholics of New York numbered about two hundred.

A union meeting of Presbyterians and Methodists (Southern) was held recently at Paris, Ky., and continued through five weeks.

POLITICAL.

OUTRAGEOUS misrepresentations concerning the Kentucky delegation to Philadelphia have been printed by certain unscrupulous "liberal" papers. Of the forty-two delegates and alternates chosen only five hold offices of any kind under the General Government. It is true, however, that all are for Grant.

In his letter announcing himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, the ex-rebel General B. F. Cheatham says he has appealed to the Democratic Executive Committee to postpone the State Convention called to meet on the 9th of May next at Nashville, to give him time to canvass the State, and that he doubts not they will yield to this just request.

In a letter to the Baltimore *American*, Mr. Samuel R. Smith, a member of the Kentucky Republican State Central Committee, says: "We expect, if the Democratic party makes no nominations, to carry Kentucky for Grant, as between *quasi* Republican candidates put forth by the Cincinnati Convention and the Philadelphia Convention. Thousands of old-line Democrats would not vote at all in such a contest."

In his letter to the great Republican meeting held in Cooper Institute last week, George Wm. Curtis said: Meanwhile through the persistent and pitiless storm of calumny and misrepresentation which has beaten upon the President during the last four years, his fellow-citizens have seen him steadily and faithfully serving in peace the country that he served so well in war. They have seen his honest purpose and his constant fidelity to the principles which are dearest to the American people, and they judge his firm and pacific administration by its general character and good results. Every sign shows that the patriotic citizens who organized as the Republican party, forbade the extension of slavery, elected Abraham Lincoln, restored the Union and regenerated the nation; having once elected General Grant because they trusted his devotion to their principles and purposes, now intend to re-elect him because that trust is unshaken.

DEATH seldom fails to discover to the world the worth that to a man's lifetime is ignored. The late Prof. Treadwell of Cambridge was of the unhonored sort. In early life he devoted himself to the perfection of the printing press, and in time achieved the steam press, from which the first newspaper ever produced by steam in America, *The Boston Advertiser*, was printed. This, however, did not cover the measure of his usefulness; he projected the Parrot ordnance system, and invented various desirable improvements in naval ordnance, whose continued use by this and other countries attest the talents rather than the good fortune of their author.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.

His Arrival in this City—The Object of His Mission to America.

The New York *Tribune* says: Among the arrivals by the steamer Russia yesterday, were the Rev. Alessandro Gavazzi, better known as Father Gavazzi, and the Rev. John B. Thompson, who have come to this country in response to an invitation sent them some time since, and as a deputation from the Free Italian Church. Father Gavazzi was in America 18 years ago as a representative of religious reform in Italy. He was formerly distinguished as an intimate friend of Pope Pius IX., and as Chaplain General of the Republican Army of Italy. Ardently devoted to his country, he has been earnest in promoting its political reform, and in securing its religious liberty. The action of the Roman Catholic Church under the direction of his former friend, the Pope, compelled him to renounce that Church, and for years he has been devoted to the cause of the evangelization of Italy. As the result in a great measure of his efforts, the Free Italian Church, although struggling at first with persecution, has increased in numbers and till it is now able to assert its position among the churches of Evangelical Christianity. This Church now has pastors and teachers in every part of Italy, and is prosecuting its work energetically and successfully. At the last General Assembly more than 30 churches were represented and adopted a formal Church Constitution.

A *Tribune* reporter called upon Father Gavazzi, yesterday, and was informed by him that his visit to this country, under the advice of his friends, was made sooner than he had expected. He had intended to wait until the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, but it was represented to him that the objects of his mission would be more favorably accomplished at this time. He expressed his joy at again visiting America, which he had longed to see once more before his death. The object of his mission is to obtain aid and subscriptions promised for the Italian Church, and to this end he desires to make known to Americans the Free Christian Church of Italy. He says he is here particularly for the Church which he represents, and to give a plain statement of its character, growth, and needs, and that any excitement will not be consistent with his views. He will occupy three days of each week, during his stay, in pressing the claims of his Church, and at other times he expects to be at liberty to lecture upon Italian topics; and on Sundays he will preach wherever afforded an opportunity. He regrets that foreign evangelists, not knowing the habits or language of the Italians, are compromising evangelization. This he hopes to correct.

The topics on which Father Gavazzi proposes to lecture, independently of the object of his mission, will be the political and religious renovation of Italy; the new dogma of infallibility and its startling consequences; the particulars of the Vatican Council and its effects, and a statement of facts with their bearing on the future of Italy. Father Gavazzi says that the present Government of Italy, styling itself conservative, has nothing to preserve; but that there is nothing to complain of under the present rule, as greater liberty now exists in Italy than in England, and that the future of Italy is brilliant. His stay in America will depend largely upon the work to be done, and he will probably remain until October, when he expects to go to Scotland.

In concluding the interview he said: "I shall be proud and gratified if I can carry from America the means for the foundation of an Evangelical college at Rome.

Foul Play.

A shipwreck which occurred last October off Natal, suggests on investigation a similar fraud on the underwriters to that which makes the basis of Charles Reade's novel of *Foul Play*. The *Defiance*, of Liverpool, bounded to that port from Bombay, was the vessel, and her cargo, composed of cotton, hemp, &c., had been sworn to as worth £60,400. Of the cotton about five per cent. came ashore, and was found to be of good quality, properly baled, and with consignees, marks discernible. The remainder, on examination of the wreck, was found to consist of weeds, rubbish, and the sweepings of a gin-house floor, in some cases a mass of live putrefaction," baled with an outside shell of fair Indian cotton, and bound only with ropes. On coming to contact with any substance, shore, rock, or wave, or even the wreckers' hands, these spurious bales went to pieces and disclosed their falsity. On none of them could be found any mark of other indications that they were intended for sale. The case, it is said, will be strictly inquired into. Were it not that the shippers are all natives of India, who are hardly likely to have read Mr. Reade's romance, it might be supposed that the inspiration of their enterprise was derived from his pages. In at least one other case of shipwreck, occurring about a year ago in the Pacific Ocean, the vessel's carpenter asserted on reaching shore that the vessel had been scuttled by the officers in precisely the manner described in *Foul Play*. In this instance, however, if we mistake not, the informer was supposed to be emulating the novelist in invention. It might be a curious and instructive inquiry to trace the influence of fiction in suggesting or stimulating crime.

Incendiarism.

A town in New Jersey has arrived at a practical solution of the scientific problem of fires by a calculation so satisfactory that Mr. Herbert Spencer might apply it to his next chapter on social science. It seems that for a number of years the town had been free from epidemical ravages of the flames; but that suddenly buildings began to burn down with strange rapidity in the least inflammable places. A reward was offered for the conviction of the supposed incendiaries. Among the persons who undertook to give a report, in response to this visitation was a minister, who observed with sadness the midnight splendor of a burning church steeple; and he said, with sweet gravity: "My brethren, it was not set on fire by lightning. Let yourselves whether we have not been extremely wicked. I belive it is the work of God." A scoffer who heard the words of the preacher and had worked all night in vain to subdue the flames, feeling that he had been working against divinity, whispered: "The Rev. Mr. So and So has discovered that the Lord did it, and he ought to claim the reward." But another theory is advanced, which is no less scientific. It is thought that if there had been one engine company less, there would have been even fewer fires. Some of the members of that company are supposed to have become demoralized by the dull monotony of buildings unburned, and to have applied a remedy by applying the match. So think the police. Unfortunately for the company, the police do not agree with the minister that the act of firing the church was justifiable, and they have a better chance of getting the reward.

Another War Rumor in Europe.

If we are to believe the Turkish correspondent of Allgemeine *Zeitung*, affairs in Bosnia are in a very dangerous state. "Although," he says, "the government has for some time been well informed as to the discontent of the people, it has done absolutely nothing to appease it. Already there is a report that an insurrection has broken out in the province; this may be premature, but in any case we may expect the worst to happen before long. It is stated that the ministry at Vienna, apprehending a serious complication, has already recalled the consul general, and proposes to send in his place to Serajevo, a man who is thoroughly acquainted with Eastern affairs. It is strange," adds the correspondent, "that the Porte should provoke, by its conduct, an outbreak which it has no power to put down. It should not be forgotten that every revolutionary movement in Bosnia is sure to find an echo in Herzegovina. And what will Servia, with her powerful army and able ministers, say to this? She feels strong enough for action, and already we hear that the Servian Regency has put forward a claim at Constantinople in regard to the fortress of Klein, Zwornick. This natural stronghold is on Servian territory, and so long ago as the year 1867 the Porte promised to evacuate and demolish it. The cabinet of the Sultan has, however, not fulfilled its promise, and the, Court of Belgrade is believed to have now determined to get rid of this last relic of Turkish rule at any cost. The Regency will either obtain the fortress or take it."

Waiting for the Verdict.

The Boston *Globe* says: For two months the people of New York waited patiently for the conclusion of the investigation into the conduct of the two corrupt judges, confident of the belief that, their guilt established beyond doubt, punishment would follow, certain, swift and lasting. Day after day the trial went on, the evidence slowly weaving a net of facts about the twin criminals which no sophistry could break nor political influence loosen. Crimes, heinous in common men but doubly heinous committed by those whom the law had sacredly constituted guardians of truth and justice, were proved to have been of daily occurrence. Nor were they done in secret, as if with a lingering sense of shame, but brazenly and openly, in the very face of day and in open defiance of the law. All this has been proved beyond doubt; the damning evidence has been given to the world, and yet these men still go on the even tenor of their way, distributing their favors as before, taking bribes, hobnobbing with thieves and house-breakers, and making New York justice what it has been for years, a farce and a disgrace. The report, although ready, has not yet been delivered to the Legislature, which alone has the power to take action in the case. The people, impatient and indignant, are already beginning to assert their suspicions and insist that the committee which carried the work of investigation to the end do not now flinch from the closing act—the presentation of the case to the State, and a demand for the impeachment of Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

The Shadow of a Coming Event.

The Archbishop of Malines has issued an order for prayers to be offered up for the Queen of the Belgians, an auspicious event being presently expected. The King and Queen are the worthy representatives of a worthy little country, which has shown itself thoroughly appreciative of the institutions of freedom. A few years ago they had the misfortune to lose their only son, a prince highly amiable and promising child, to whom they were most deeply attached. The affecting accounts of his long illness produced an extraordinary sympathy abroad for his parents, and out side little Belgium there will be many wishers on this occasion for the birth of an heir to the throne.

Uneasiness in Calcutta.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of March: It would be foolish to deny that there is an uneasy feeling in Calcutta. The guards at every turn inside Government House are now European—one seldom saw a European soldier in the lobbies previously. No native is allowed to approach the House after a stated hour in the evening; and other precautions are spoken of indicative of anything but a comfortable feeling. A great deal, too, has been made of the fact that a native, supposed to have a knife in his possession, was found one night in the compound of Government House, and escaped. I do not think that there is much in this rumor beyond the fact that the man certainly was seen, but it indicates the disturbed state of the public mind. The Government, however, shows no signs of uneasiness.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

DISEASED DIGESTION.

If chronic indigestion affected the stomach only it might be more easily borne; but it gives rise, inevitably, to many other diseases affecting the liver, the nerves, the bowels and the brain. Biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, headache and terrible mental disturbances are among its usual accompaniments. In fact, every organ, every fibre of the frame sympathizes with the diseased and debilitated stomach. What is needed in such a case? Clearly an alterative and invigorant; and among medicines of that class Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is, beyond all comparison or estimate, the best. Mere purgatives only deprive the system of the little strength that disease has left it. Salivants have the same effect. The whole internal organism has gone wrong, and can only be put right and kept right by a medicine in which the tonic and stimulating elements predominate, but are qualified and modified by anti-bilious aperients and blood-purifying components. Now, the truth is (and the medical faculty as well as the public know the fact), that Hostetter's Bitters contain every ingredient requisite for the cure of dyspepsia and all the ailments of body and mind which it involves. This has been proved in so many thousands of instances that it seems almost idle to repeat the statement.

The great tonic rallies exhausted nature, from whatever cause enfeebled, and permanently recruits the vigor of the nerves, the muscles and the brain. Its effect upon the brain is to give strength to the will and precision to the judgment, and to banish despondency and that inferiority of purpose which generally accompanies bodily weakness.

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RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY.

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STEAM PUMPS.
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We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an
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Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.
As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.
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AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.
We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,
And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.
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At 25c. Black and White Striped Alpacas.
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At 30, 37 and 50c. Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large sizes.
At 15c. for TWO all Linen Huck Towels.
At 40 and 50c. Men's Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c. Lace Collars, and a large assortment all grades.
SOME EXTRA BARGAINS IN
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In Leghorn, Milan, Pedal and Rough and Ready Braids.
Fine Flowers and Feathers, Pou Pous, Ornaments, &c.
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Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.
Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with white, black and colored linings.
Latest Novelties in Pongee Silks.
Buff Ginghams in all sizes and styles.
Also, a complete line of Black Silk Sun Umbrellas.
KID GLOVES.
Complete line of Alexandre, Harris and Herz Seamless Kids in Black, Medium and Opera Shades, 1, 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.
Also, a full assortment of Black, Medium and Opera Shades, at $1 per pair for one button, and $1.25 and $1.50 for two buttons.
Elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 19, 1872.

The New York *Times* gives a report that a conference has been held between the leading operators on the Bear side, including those who are known to have tampered with the Legal Tender reserves of the Banks, and some of the leading men of the other side. At this conference, supposing it to have taken place, an agreement was reached, by which the bears should have the market to themselves until Wednesday, for the purpose of buying in their short stocks; after which hands would be joined for a combined movement for higher prices. All that can be said of this report is, that it is not on the face of it improbable, and, if it is true, that that furnishes no reliable ground for believing that the agreement will be carried out.

The official figures for the February business of the Union Pacific R. R. were published a few days ago. The gross earnings for February were $554,115,09; the expenses $392,354,05, and the net earnings $141,561,04. The January business showed a loss of $105,805,68, as was reported in due course. The two months compare as follows with last year:

	Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
Jan and Feb 1871	$853,497,53	$518,529,32	$334,979,22
Jan and Feb 1872	808,051,17	772,095,81	35,955,36

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday says: "The upward movement in gold within the last two or three days is generally attributed to the demand for coin for customs payments at a time when the imports are so largely in excess of the exports, though there are some financial writers who think that the Treasury Department is partly consmrable for the advance in the fact of holding so large an amount as $120,000,000 in gold unused in the Treasury. In the foreign exchange markets few bills are making, either commercial or those drawn against the shipment of securities. The English demand for Erie stock at time supplied the market for exchange and kept the gold premium down. The source of supply is now closed, and we hear that a clique has taken hold of gold with a view to advancing the price. The German bankers at New York, it is also reported, have taken hold of gold as large buyers; one firm, it is said have purchased two millions.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Agents of the lines pointing Eastward deny that 45c per 100 lbs has been taken on grain to New York. They aver that 50c is the lowest figure yet accepted, and claim that there will be no necessity for cutting under for some time to come. They have all the business they want to do. Wes tad yesterday that it had been rumored that less hab been accepted, and there are those who offered to take money on the strength of that statement, but the bets were not taken.

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	116	116
5-20—1862	113¾	114
" 1864	113¾	114
" 1865	114⅛	114¼
" 1865 new	112⅞	113⅝
" 1867	113⅜	114
" 1868	114⅛	114¼
10-40s	109⅝	109⅝
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
Gold	111¼	111¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99⅝	99⅝
Do Scrip	92⅝	93¼
Erie	62⅝	62
Harlem	117⅝	124
Reading		97
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92½
Rock Island	112⅞	113
Chicago & N. W	81¾	82¾
Do. Preferred	95¼	95¾
St. Paul, Common	82¾	82¾
Do. Preferred	81¼	81½
Wabash	79	78¾
Do. Preferred	38⅝	39⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅝	48¾
Pacific Mail	68¼	68¼
West. Union Telegraph	76⅝	76⅝
Adams Express	97¼	97½
American Express	73¼	73¼
U. S. Express	74	74
Wells, Fargo & Co	79¼	80½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58⅜	58⅝
Reading R. R.	59¼	59
Camden & Amboy	126¼	126¼
Lehigh Navigation	46¼	46⅝
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41¾	41½
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire Transportation	54	54
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	74	74
A. V. R. R. 7-20's	94	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅝	59
Philadelphia & Erie	28⅛	28½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼	U. S. 10-40s	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	114
U. S. 5-20s, '64	113⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	114¼
U. S. 5-2⁰₀ '65	114¾	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, April 19, 1872.

Gold firm, at 111¼@111¾. Loans from 4 per cent. to flat. Clearances $59,000,000. Governments strong and ½@⅝ higher, with improved demand. Stocks very active, and the weak feature being Harlem, which advanced from 118¼ to 129, but closed at 125, and C. C. and I. C., which advanced from 33⅜ to 35⅝ on the efforts of the Bears to cover shorts, which was difficult owing to the small amount of stock offered. The whole market was firm, and higher prices were predicted, short interest being large and the Bulls being indisposed to sell at present rates. The advance in Harlem is due to the favorable prospect of the Vanderbilt rapid transit scheme and the belief that the road will be built by the Harlem Company. Union Pacific firm at 40. Western Union touched 77, and closed at 76¾. The market closed steady and active. Money easy, at 6@7. State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 114; '64, 114; '65, 114⅝; do. new, 113¾; '67, 114; '68, 114⅝; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 115¾; new 5s, 111.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 67; new, 67; Virginia, new, 58; old, 54; North Carolina, old 36; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76⅝; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Ex., 97½; Wells, Fargo do, 80½; American Merchants Union do., 73¼; United States do, 74; Pacific Mail, 68⅝; New York Central, 99½; Scrip, 93¼; Erie, 61⅞; do preferred, 79; Harlem, 124¾; do preferred, 130; Reading, not quoted; Michigan Central, 116; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern, 82⅝; do preferred, 95; Rock Island, 113; New Jersey Central, 110¾; St. Paul, 83¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 78¾; do pref'd, 39; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 94; do preferred, 53; Chicago & Alton, 119¾; do pref'd, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 49¼; C. C. & C., 92; Burlington and Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 97¼; Panama, 35¾; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 40; Central Pacific bonds, 102; Union, 92; Delaware and Lackawanna, 109.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY April 19, 1872.

ASHES—Common soda ash 6¾; refined, 7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 10.

APPLES—The supply in this market is very large for the season, and mostly common in point of quality and in bad condition; the demand is light and prices are without quotable changes; sales at $3 to $4 per bbl for common to fair, and $4,50 so $5 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades and prices are still maintained; prime to choice fresh roll 27 to 30; common to fair 20@25, inferior 10 to 12. Low grade butter is in good supply and dull.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, 5½ to 8¾ cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Steady, with sales at $2,50 to $3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Navy.

CHEESE—Sale of new dairy at 15 to 17 cts, as to quality, and prime old Goshen at 19@20. The stock of both old and new is light.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 to $7 per case, according to quality; Tomatoes, $4,50 to $5; Corn, $5 to $6,50.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL—Standard 150s, 18¾ to 19 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,25 ₱ case.

COUGHY BACON—Is in light supply aa yet, but the demand is also light; we continue to quote shoulders at 5 to 6 cts, clear sides 6¼ to 7; hams 9@10. Country lard 8 to 8¾c.

DRIED FRUIT

HOME NEWS.

Acceptance of Bills, this morning's lecture at the Iron City College.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—R. H. Lougabaugh, Chicago, Ill., 3c; J. W. Bonnes, Sandy Lake, Pa., 3c; H. P. Laird, Greensburg, Pa., 3c; B. K. Bliss and Son, New York, 3c; Haughtey, Perkins, Wood & Co., Boston, Mass., 3c; W. J. Innis & Co., Oil City, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Prudence Tompkins, West Philadelphia, Pa., 1c.

Alleged Till Tapping.

Joseph Rime, a butcher, and Frederick Lint, milk man, in the Diamond Market, lost, the former $20, and the latter $7, from their tills yesterday afternoon. Detective Messner arrested a boy giving his name as Maloy, who is supposed to be one of two persons who committed the thefts. In the evening Lint made an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Maloy with larceny.

Indiana County Criminality.

Justice Cooper, of Saltsburg, has issued warrants for the arrest of Maria L. Nelson and her two sons, of that place, on charges of surety of the peace, on oath of the husband of the woman and the step-father of her sons. It is alleged that the women threatened to brain her husband down with a broad-axe, and that the sons, following in the footsteps of their mother, also made violent threats and demonstrations.

Post Mortem.

We mention elsewhere the sudden death of Edward Hughes, at the house of Mr. McCormick, on the Perrysville road. Coroner West, in the discharge of his duty, had Dr. Donnelly to make a post mortem examination of the remains, and, in accordance with the doctor's evidence, and all other testimony available, a verdict of death from natural causes was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Wales, about forty-five years of age, and is not known to have any relatives in this country.

Exceptions Filed.

James McCully has filed exceptions in Court to the reports of the viewers on the appraisement of his fifty acres in the Nineteenth ward, upon a portion of which it is proposed to locate the Brilliant hill reservoir. The main exceptions and upon which these Mr. McCully asks that the viewers' report be set aside: First, that commission have condemned and taken more ground than is actually necessary for reservoir purposes. Second, that they have taken along with the property of the petitioner. Third, that the location is not the proper one for a site for the water works and basin, because it will be impossible to obtain pure water. Fourth, that the damages awarded are too small by at least $100,000.

Cruelty to Animals.

Yesterday afternoon a horse which was being driven along Penn avenue, with an express wagon loaded with merchandise, balked between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Car No. 8 on the Citizens' Passenger line, coming along at the time, was obliged to halt. The driver, Daniel Sweeney, alighted, and, in his efforts to induce the animal in the express wagon to move out of his way, is said to have taken a pen knife, and, with the small blade, stabbed the horse several times in the side. Wm. C. Smythe appeared before Alderman O'Donnell, and made an information, charging Sweeney with cruelty to animals. The accused was paroled on return trips, and gave bail for a hearing on Wednesday afternoon next at four o'clock.

The New Locust Block Pavement.

Messrs. J. L. & W. Hasting yesterday morning commenced laying their new locust block pavement on the square formed by the intersection of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The gentlemen are laying the new pavement at their own expense, on the condition that if, at the end of a year, it proves unsatisfactory, they will replace the old pavement, also at their own expense. The new pavement consists of locust blocks sawed about six inches long, and are placed on end, and well settled down with a rammer. The crevices are filled with gravel, which is also well packed down. The pavement seems to attract considerable attention, and the generally expressed opinion seems to be that the experiment will prove a decided success. The Messrs. Hastings expected to complete the square last evening, but the supply of blocks ran out, and no more have yet been received.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—As large and brilliant an audience as has assembled at the Pittsburgh for many a day was that which enjoyed Richard Brinsley Sheridan's good old comedy of "school for Scandal" last evening. The occasion was the benefit of Miss Jane Coombs; and a more fitting testimonial than that of the crowded house last night could not be given. An audience composed of the *elite* of our community could scarcely be desired. Miss Coombs' *Lady Teazel* was as subdued and graceful a piece of acting, in the matter of the passions in which she so excels, as could well be imagined. The support of the company in this piece was perhaps given to better advantage than in any other piece in the week's bill, and the whole version of "London Assurance," Bradley's *Sir Peter Teazel* was particularly well rendered. At the Matinee this afternoon "The Lady of Lyons" will be presented, and in the evening "Ingomar."

4 PAW's gigantic concerts will reach here Monday. A grand procession will take place at ten o'clock in the morning, and will unquestionably be one of the most beautiful signts ever witnessed. The Musical Car of the Muses—one of the most gorgeous specimens of chariot work ever seen, and containing Prof. Frank's celebrated Silver Cornet Band—leads a long line of splendid dens, vans, cars, cages and chariots, herds of elephants, camels, dromedaries, &c., all covered with spangles, banners, flags and uniforms decorate the whole line and make the scene one of gorgeous grandeur and beauty. Four separate tents are used to exhibit the many wonders contained in these cages; and persons who have a fancy objected to visiting circuses can now examine the animals, birds, curiosities and other objects of interest without coming in contact with or hearing a single word in the tent devoted to earnest amusements. But a single price of admission is charged to all these shows; and our people will turn out *en masse* to witness the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen. It will exhibit for two days, Monday and Tuesday, April 22d and 23d, in Pittsburgh, on the old Fair Ground, corner Twenty-ninth and Penn streets, and then cross to Allegheny, and exhibit Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, afternoon and evening, at Union Park. Street cars pass both places every five minutes, and tickets will be for sale at Fitlock's book store, 101 Fifth avenue, and Washington's book store, 67 Federal street, Allegheny. By this arrangement all who desire to avoid the crowd around the ticket office can do so. We predict a great rush to see this famous show.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The programme at the Fifth Avenue at each performance during this week has been replete with interest and amusement. Davies' controversy with his incorrigible boys is a rare treat in itself. But aside from his wonderful performances in ventriloquism, there are given, during each entertainment, a couples of farces or comedies, which make the performances still more attractive. Davies is a wonder, and those who have not yet been, to hear and enjoy his performances, should avail themselves of the opportunity this afternoon or evening. The price of admission to the matinee is but twenty-five cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Alice Harrison was accorded a benefit at the Academy last evening, which proved to be a very complimentary one, indeed. The play of "Schneider," with its many attractive features, will be repeated this afternoon at the matinee, and also this evening.

THE ART GALLERY presents an exceedingly attractive appearance, in its Spring attire. The collection is most excellent, and the arrangement all that the most cultivated and fastidious could expect. We are sure that all who make one visit have a desire to repeat it at their earliest possible convenience.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.—The sale of seats for the two entertainments to be given next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, by this unrivaled combination, commenced yesterday at Kleber's music store, and was quite brisk throughout the day.

The Great Carriage Warerooms.

At the great carriage warerooms of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, our readers will find a stock large and comprehensive enough too meet their various demands. The firm have an extensive manufactory in Allegheny which is constantly turning out vehicles of every description in great numbers, whereby they are enabled to offer the fullest variety and the most reasonable prices. Parties wanting carriages or buggies, open or covered, light or heavy, fancy or plain, for one horse or for two, can get an article to suit them by calling on this firm at their house too, wishing to procure a barouche or buck seat, coupe or any style or kind of vehicle, from the most elegant to the plainest and most unpretending, have only to go to Messrs. Workman & Davis, and get just the one you want, and it is at your disposal for a very small price. These vehicles are manufactured from the very best material that can be procured, and in such a manner as only Messrs. Workman & Davis, from their experience and skill, are enabled to do.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and prove to be, as they are regarded, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them are coming in rapidly.

X L. All is the name of the celebrated Refrigerator and Ice Chests, sold exclusively by Geo. W. Hubley, 68 Federal street, Allegheny, for the past 12 years, and has given the best of satisfaction. It will pay to call and examine the improved X. L. ALL Refrigerator with Filterer and Water Cooler combined; no waste of ice while you get the pure filtered cold water.

The Dolly Varden styles for the ladies are just now almost as popular as are the elegant suits manufactured by Urling, Follansbee & Co., with the gentlemen. There are no more elegant suits made anywhere than can be had at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Ladies, call at No. 8 Sixth street, and see the Florence Sewing Machine.

BREVITIES.

THE Allegheny parks—not to be out of fashion—have put on a bright green Dolly Varden.

CORONER WEST's health has much improved and he is again able to attend to his official duties.

MANAGER BEAMER, of the Academy of Music, is home safe and sound from the oil regions after a profitable season.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS will hold a special meeting Monday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a City Engineer.

THE Coombs benefit receipts at the new Opera House last evening were one thousand dollars. Standing room only at eight o'clock.

PREACHING, as usual, in the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian church (formerly Eleventh Ward Mission) on Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

A CARPENTER working yesterday afternoon on a scaffold in front of a building on Liberty street, near the St. James Hotel, fell therefrom and was seriously injured

GEORGE MCCOURT, who lives in the Third ward, Allegheny, was not seriously crushed on Thursday, at Brown's rolling mill, by a heavy piece of iron falling upon it.

TWO or three sober, energetic young men, fond of writing, and wanting to learn the newspaper business, may find a position on a daily paper by addressing "Journalist," this office, giving name and references.

THE "Fakir of Ava" did not perform last night, nor will he this afternoon and evening as previously announced. A disagreement with the management caused a stoppage of the wholesome flow of entertainment.

A MULE attached to a street car fell into a sewer yesterday in Allegheny. The animal lay on his back in the sewer and his feet flew about not unlike the arms of a windmill. It was some time before he could be induced to keep quiet long enough to be lifted out.

MR. D. M. BOOK, of this city, who has been a book-keeper for a firm in Chicago, committed suicide Thursday, by shooting himself through the head. He was well known throughout the community. His long continued habit of opium eating is supposed to have influenced him to commit the act.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Dean Literary Society of the High School held its regular meeting in the chapel of that institution. The performances, consisting of essays, declamations, etc., in terspersed with music, were of a highly creditable character. The Society was favored by a very instructive lecture on "Good Habits," by their very worthy instructor, Prof. Kenaston.

IN a church yard in England may be seen the following quaint epitaph:

"This world's an inn where travelers stay,
Some breakfast and then go away,
Some wait for dinner and are fully fed,
The old ones sup and go to bed.
Long is his bill, who lingers
And who goes soonest, has the least to pay."

MR. JAMES D. STEWART, a well known and much esteemed citizen, died at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Stewart had been in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for several years, and at the time of his death was agent for that company at Verner station. His many friends mourn the loss of one who was endeared to them by his many excellent traits of character.

CORONER WEST received notice from Justice Inory, of Ross township, requesting him to hold an inquest over the remains of Edward Hughes, who had died very suddenly at the house of Bernard McCormick. The deceased had been drinking very hard, and for some days had been sick at Mr. McCormick's house. Yesterday morning he fell and cut his lips and knocked out a few of his teeth, and soon afterwards died. The deceased is reported to be an old unmarried man, having no relatives in this country.

HENRY W. GWINNER, ESQ., who for many years was the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, an office which he filled with the greatest credit to himself, and entire satisfaction to the Company, has resigned that position, on account of ill-health, and accepted the Auditorship of "Passenger Receipts" in the same company. Mr. Gwinner has been succeeded by D. M. Boyd, Esq., who has for some time been First Assistant Passenger and Ticket Agent. Mr. Boyd is a gentleman of ripe and extensive experience in railroad matters, and is eminently qualified for the position to which he has been promoted.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise

THE Rev. Percival Beckett is very successfully prosecuting the St. Luke's (Episcopal) Mission in Bloomfield, Pittsburgh.

REV. VAN DE MARK delivers his third lecture to-morrow evening, in the Academy of Music. Subject—"Our Boys." Seats free.

THE annual convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, will be held this year in St. Paul's Church, Erie, beginning on the 12th of June.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery held on Tuesday, April 30, in the Seventh U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, by Rev. W. H. Andrews.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS were received into full communion in the First Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church, in East Birmingham, last Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. Colhoper.

REV. D. R. COLMERY is writing a series of interesting articles on "the Successful Sabbath School Teacher," which are published in the *Methodist Recorder*, of this city.

ST. BRIDGET'S CATHOLIC Church in the eleventh ward having been rebuilt, is to be dedicated Sabbath, April 28th. The new edifice is said to be much more beautiful than the old building.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec has appointed Rev. T. Tamchina, Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Lawrenceville, Secretary of the Germans and member of the Diocesan Council, and Rev. George Grace Chancellor and Secretary of the Diocese.

A SERMON to young men will be preached in the North Presbyterian Church, Beaver and Grant avenues, Allegheny, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, unner the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Young men cordially invited.

WE ARE exceedingly gratified to learn that the Eleventh Ward Mission was organized on last Tuesday evening with a membership of fifty-six, with the promise of almost as many more. This is a success which is seldom attained, and which is encouraging to those who have long had the friends of this young congregation will see to it that a church building be erected at once, as this is essential to their growth and efficiency.

"QUARTERLY MEETING" services will be held in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Churches, to-morrow, conducted by the Presiding Elder of the District, Rev. Dr. Hiram Miller. Dr. Miller will preach at Trinity in the morning and Wesley Chapel in the evening. Rev. E. Johnson, assistant editor of the *Advocate*, will conduct the services in the morning at Wesley Chapel, and Rev. Dr. Horner will preach at Trinity in the evening.

Translation.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER,
June 8, 1871.

I have the honor to state that Messrs. Hallet Davis & Co.'s instruments, exhibited by them in Berlin, in the nearest perfection of anything of the kind, I have ever seen and examined, either here or at the exhibitions at London and Paris.

W. SAUER.

Sauer is the leading organ manufacturer of Europe, and his opinion is entitled to especial weight, particularly in all that pertains to mechanical excellence in musical instruments.

S. Hamilton & Co. are the agents for the above celebrated Pianoes, and keep a large stock of them on hand. They have also the Decker & Barnes Patent Pin Block Piano, Cramer & Co., and Bradford & Co.'s Parlor Gem Pianos, which are warranted to give satisfaction. In the organ line they have the unrivaled Taylor & Farley Celeste Organ, the voicing of which is acknowledged to be the sweetest of any reed organ manufactured. Our advice is to give the above named firm a call, and if you wish either a piano or organ, they can suit you. Hear their prices and terms before purchasing.

S. HAMILTON & CO.,
51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Some of Its Advantages.

The various makes of that very useful, nay what is now considered almost indispensible article in each household, the sewing machine, can all lay claim to common excellences, and to a good many of them, and some of these excellent qualities are possessed in many of them to a like degree. But there are few which can lay claim to advantages not possessed in any degree by the others. One of the few which may rightfully lay claim to singularity in such a way is the Florence. The double lock, the knot and the double knot are stitches made only on this machine. The reversible feed is of very great use, if only to save thread at the end of a seam. A call at the rooms of Messas. Heckert & McCain, No. 8 Sixth street, will convince our lady friends of the truth of what we have said.

Spring and Summer Wear.

The beautiful spring weather, so suddenly come upon us, is having a wonderful effect in bringing out in the strongest light the extreme glossiness, and in some cases thread bare condition of our well worn winter suits. We know of no place in the two cities where they can better be replaced by new ones than at H. Sutmeyer Bro. & Co.'s, at the corner of South Diamond and Federal streets, Allegheny.

Gentlemen will find a full assortment of goods for spring and summer wear, at Hespenheide & Co.'s, No. 150, Sixth street; and any order they may leave them, will be executed with satisfaction to the patron. For a neat fit and good goods we know of no house in the city that can be more cordially recommended. Gentlemen should drop in and see the goods.

For Sale. — Mills.

For full particulars
Real Estate Register,
For sale by
all newsdealers.

Simplicity

And direct action.—the Light Running Domestic, No. 20 Sixth street. tf

$1.00 For Your Choice.—Albums, Purses, Pocket Books, Pipes, Walnut Work Boxes and Desks, Chess Men, Dominoes, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silver Pocket Forks and Spoons, Gold Plated and Jet Jewelry, in great variety in the $1.00 department at 59 Fifth avenue.

Real Estate.

Many bargains in real estate will be found in the *Real Estate Register*. Take it home with you to-night. For sale by your newsdealer.

10 Cents for Paper Collars, Necktries, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Steel Watch Chains, Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c., at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Alderman Taylor had a rush of business yesterday. Mary McKenna alleged that Henry Bombaugh came to her house in the Twelfth ward on the night of the 13th inst., and while there succeeded in securing possession of $10 belonging to her. The next night, she further alleges he returned, and stole her "money box" containing $1.50 in nickle. Georgie Ward also made an information charging Bombaugh with stealing her money box, which contained $2. Miss McKenna now stated that, since she had commenced proceedings, she would inform on a party of young men who had come to her house a few evenings since, and upon being denied admittance, threatened to return and stone her habitation. She, in consideration of these threats, desired to make information, charging the party with surety of the peace. The accused in all these cases were arrested, and gave bail for a hearing. Wm. Murdock complained that Wm. Clark had obtained boarding, to the value of $50, from him, by falsely representing that he had money in bank. William Clark, on his part, was arrested and held for a hearing. Abram Greenwood set forth that he had rented a house to Mr. Joseph Trump and Mrs. Joseph Trump, alias Douglass; that Mr. Trump left the house without paying the rent, and when Mrs. Trump or Douglass was called upon for the desired amount, was found to be moving the furniture from the house, claiming, when interrogated as to the whereabouts of her husband, that she was not Mrs. Trump at all, but Mrs. Douglass. A warrant was trumped up in consequence of the trick. The next case on the docket was also one for alleged false pretense. This time Peter McGilson, by name, was her tenant; time having claimed, at the time he leased the premises, that he was a man who had made several leading and substantial firms doing business in the city. An officer is looking for Peter that he may explain. The not overly euphonious name of the next complainant, Mrs. Mary Wizzegrunt, who alleges that Kate Dunn assaulted and kicked her while she (Mrs. W.) was in bed. A warrant was issued.

Yesterday Wm. Hosack, Street Commissioner of the Third district, came before the Mayor and made information against Mr. J. McC. Creighton, Mr. Thomas Black, overseer of the workmen, and other parties unknown, for perpetrating a public nuisance on Thirty-third street, by tearing up about fifty feet of the sidewalk, excavating a ditch twelve feet wide and eight deep, and making an impassible embankment on the street by throwing dirt there, for the purpose of laying an additional railroad track, thereby changing the grade of the street. Officers Wilmot, Fender and Herron went to the place indicated, accompanied by two of the uniformed police, and the afternoon came back with seven of the workmen, accompanied by Mr. Black. The parties all gave bail for a hearing on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Michael McGraw repeats the oft-told tale of robbery in a house of ill fame. He alleges that he visited one of the above mentioned establishments and came away minus his watch, revolver and a five dollar note. Yesterday he came before Alderman Strain, charging Mollie Wedge with the larceny. The accused was arrested and awaits a trial.

Thomas Petty and Michael Wynn were yesterday arrested on charge of Mr. John Evans, of Evans, Dalzell & Co., iron firm. The accused were discharged by the firm above mentioned some time since, and since that time it is alleged the two men stood at the door of the mill in Soho and endeavored to prevent men from going to work in the mill by threatening to kill them. Some of the workmen, by these threats, were deterred from working. Accused arrested and held in $1,000 for a hearing.

On Thursday afternoon Robert Davidson, of McKeesport, made information before Alderman Strain, charging Thomas Shaw, a coal miner, with assault and battery and surety of the peace. Officers were sent to arrest him, but he escaped to a coal pit, and has not yet been captured.

Joseph Jones was charged by Horace Vanguiser, a grocery keeper of East Birmingham, with obtaining a bill of goods upon false representations. Burgess Salisbury issued a warrant.

Letitia Wilmot, before Mayor Callow, yesterday, made information against Nancy Campbell, charging her with disorderly conduct. The deponent alleges that the accused, while drunk, at tacked her, striking her on the head with a brick. Warrant issued.

Before Mayor Callow yesterday morning John Cornelia, Michael Cornelia, Patrick Kiernan and William Sanders were brought on a charge of disorderly conduct the night before. The former was fined twenty and the others ten dollars each.

The detectives have kept a sharp lookout for Taylor, the negro who murdered his wife at Wheeling, but he has not yet been seen.

Mollie Olin ("Pug") Oliver attempted to take an umbrella from a sub-policeman, not knowing his official character. She was arrested and sent to jail for five days.

Complaints having been made against Washington Osmond, residing on West street, Allegheny, for keeping a disorderly house; the police arrested Osmond and his three daughters, Alice, Frances and Sarah. A hearing had yesterday morning, and the father was sent to the Work House for six months, but the Mayor has not yet given his decision in regard to the other cases.

Alderman O'Donnell yesterday afternoon took the information of Margaret Morton, wherein she charges Alexander Gorman with assault and battery and surety of the peace. It appears from the woman's story that a child of the accused had been bound to her by decree of Court. Upon the strength of the claim that he was parent of the child, he seems to have taken forcible upon the prosecutrix, until the infliction had become almost unbearable. This fact she intimated to the man during one of his visits, when, it is alleged, he struck her and knocked her down, and after choking her, threatened to take her life. The magistrate desires an interview with Mr. Gorman.

Andrew Merny was committed to the Work House for thirty day for drunkenness and disorderly conduct by Justice Baker of South Pittsburgh.

Robert McManance, Wm. Marsland and Robert Conley, who were arrested some days since, charged with stealing 375 pounds of copper from James M. Cooper, had a hearing before the Mayor last evening, and were committed to jail for trial, in default of $500 each. Constables Scott and Cupples were escorting the lads to the hill, two of them made a desperate effort to get away from the officers. The race was a hard one for half a square or so, but the speed of the "heavy draughts" of the officers was forced was too much for the would-be escapades.

Alex. Gorman who is charged, as we state elsewhere, with assault and battery by Margaret Morton, entered a cross suit on a similar charge, Mrs. Morton alleges that Margaret struck him first with a chair and afterwards with a paint keg. They should compromise.

J. B. Orr yesterday made information before Mayor Callow, charging two boys, George Harbaugh and Henry Love, with disorderly conduct in throwing stones. Warrants issued for their arrest.

Caroline Rice charged Caroline Meyer before Alderman Smith, with surety of the peace. Warrant issued.

On Thursday night Henry Johnson, colored, was arrested on Ohio street, Allegheny, for knocking down his wife while walking with her on the street. Mayor Callow imposed a fine of ten dollars. Yesterday morning Mrs. Johnson made information against her husband before Alderman Smith, charging him with desertion. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

New Books

At the Fifth Avenue Book Store, John W. Pittock & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, and Newsdealers, No. 76 Fifth avenue, opposite the Post-office:

Science Primers: I. Chemistry. By H. E. Roscoe, Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester; author of "The Spectrum Analysis," "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," etc. II. Physics. By Balfour Stewart, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owens College, Manchester; author of "Elementary Lessons in Physics," with illustrations. Tinted paper. Flexible cloth covers. 18mo. Price 50 cents each.

The Deerslayer. By James Fenimore Cooper. With numerous new illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Forming the second issue, in a new illustrated edition of Cooper's "Leather Stocking" Tales. Price 75 cents.

Cloud-Bye, Sweetheart. By Rhoda Broughton, author of "Red as a Rose is She," "Cometh Up as a Flower," etc. 1 vol., 8vo, paper, 75 cents; in cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

How the World was Peopled. Ethnological Lectures by Rev. Edward Fontaine, Professor of Theology and Natural Science; Member of the New York Historical Society, and the Academies of Sciences of New Orleans, Baltimore, etc. 1 vol., 12mo, 341 pages, $2.00.

Hotels, — **Stores.**

Houses, — **Lots.**

The Light Running Domestic

Cannot be put out of adjustment. No. 20 Sixth street.

Ladies' Suits.—E. R. Gardner, Fourth and Market, has now open for inspection the finest stock of Buff and Brown Linen, Stripe Linen, and White Suits in the city, and at the lowest prices. Every lady should call and see them. 3t.

A set of solid gold studs, sleeve buttons, emblem pins, richly decorated vases and toilet sets, satchels albums, card cases, &c., in Evans' $2,00 department, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

The Light Running Domestic

Cannot be put out of adjustment. No. 20 Sixth street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

The Light Running Domestic.

Ease of operation, No. 20 Sixth street.

Initial Note Paper and Envelopes to match, Reversible Folded Edge Cuffs, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shoe Brushes, Checkers, Dominoes, &c., in the 25 cent department of "Evans' Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

Be True to Your Teeth

And they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones, if you use the SOZODONT morning and evening. It imparts indestructibility to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath. T. S.

The Light Running Domestic.

Ease of operation. No. 20 Sixth street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Jacob Lutz vs. Jacob Moore and Wesley G. Moore, reported yesterday, was settled and the jury discharged.

Robert Woods vs. Nelson Jones. Action to recover for professional services from 1857 to 1869, including a troublesome equity suit, and an action of ejectment resisted by the P. R. R. Co., in which Jones was the plaintiff, was victorious and recovered about $100,000 worth of property. There were three parties interested in the case, and Mr. Woods charged him $500. Jones refused to pay his share—$500—and the case thus came up for trial. The defence claimed that Mr. Woods had never been employed. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,500.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Annie H. McBroon vs. John McBroon. Action in divorce. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the respondent—against granting the decree asked.

Dennis McCafferty vs. Mary Ann McCafferty. Libel for divorce on the grounds of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

David Davis vs. the Dollar Savings Bank, Garnishee of Cyrus Fitch. Action to recover money of Fitch in the hands of the Bank. Plaintiff holding a judgment note against Fitch. Verdict for plaintiff for $89.66.

Caroline Hamilton, executrix, vs. Joseph Wilson. Action to obtain possession of a siding near Soho on Connellsville Railroad. Compulsory *non suit* ordered, with leave to plaintiff to move the Court in banc to take it off.

Robert Wray vs. Thomas L. McClelland. Action on promissory note given in payment for oil sold on the ground.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

John W. Funet was convicted of selling liquor without the payment of special tax, and for being an U. S. storekeeper and removing from a bonded warehouse and selling liquor.

In the case of David Beaver, of Plum township, Allegheny county, indicted for being a retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax, a verdict of guilty was rendered. This is the case which was reported some time ago.

In the case of the schooner Rio Grande, Mr. Shuger, of Erie, commissioner appointed to adjust and settle the claims of certain creditors, filed his report.

The case of George W. N. Yost, indicted for perjury, which was reported yesterday, is still on trial.

BIRMINGHAM.

Consolidation—Business—Churches, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF GAZETTE: Our people, the politicians excepted, are well pleased with the late act of consolidation, and some of us feel a little dignified by being citizens of the "Smoky City" *alias* Pittsburgh.

Among the many advantages we expect to derive from our marriage to Pittsburgh is, a better police arrangement, and hope that the "evil fights," the public playing of ball, and other desecrations of the holy Sabbath, will soon be brought to a close. Business is unusally brisk. Messrs. McKnight & Co., and Jones, McLaughlin & Co., will soon have their buildings that were recently destroyed by fire, replaced by larger and more commodious structures. Messrs. Stewart, Steep & Co. are erecting a new glass house by the side of their present one, in order to increase their facilities for business, and all the other glass houses are in full blast of operation. The churches are pursuing the even tenor of their way. On last Sabbath morning, after preaching, eighteen persons were received into full communion into the First Methodist Church, of this place, by Rev. Colhouer, the pastor. The new non-Episcopal Methodist Church on Twenty-third street is being rapidly completed, and will be dedicated early in the summer.

The Indian Herb Doctor

will describe diseases, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them.

OUR MOTTO.

We are such Balms as have no strife
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father, whom all goodness fills,
Provides the grass for cattle and ills;
The simple herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lea—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of change and health to thee.

F. TUMBLETY, M. D.

☞ No charge for consultation or advice. Office 188 Liberty street, over Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

The American.

Why, when one is purchasing an article for every day use, should not that article be the very best adapted to the every day requirements that will be expected of it? And what part of family sewing can there be that requires more constant attention, and, at the same time, is so difficult of proper manipulation under the fingers of the seamstress, as that of the button-hole? A little thing, and yet, oh! how worrying. And just here is one of the Singer beauties—and *the* advantage possessed over other machines—of the American Button Hole Overseaming Sewing Machine. The neatness, durability and absolute perfection of the work done by this complete machine is a wonder to behold, and an absolute delight to the class most interested in such matters—the ladies. General agency, Liberty, near Market street.

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.
(Medicinally the best.)
PURE AND SPARKLING.
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

MARRIED:

ALSTON—McCORMICK—On Thursday evening, April 18th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. ANDREW ALSTON to Miss CALLIE MCCORMICK, both of Allegheny City.

We tender our heartiest congratulations to the young couple, and wish them boundless joy and gladness. May their hearts ever be joined together in pleasure and contentment, and may no stray thought, or word, ever cause the cloud of unhappiness to settle over their threshold to darken the sunlight of connubial bliss with its sombre shadow, but may their pathway towards the future,

RIDALL—LOVE—April 17th, by Rev. E. K. S. re, JOHN E. RIDALL and Miss MOLLIE B. LOVE, daughter of C. J. Love, Esq., all of Pittsburgh.

ELPHINSTONE—McCULLOUGH—On Thursday evening, April 18th, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 250 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, Mr. ALEXANDER ELPHINSTONE and Miss ANNIE McCULLOUGH, all of Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED:

McKIM—April 18th, at 10 o'clock P. M., at his residence, on the Perrysville road, WM. McKIM, Esq., in his 49th year, of erysipelas.

Funeral from his late residence on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

McQUAIDE—At his residence, Etna, Pa., on Friday morning, April 19th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. G. McQUAIDE, M. D., aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

STEWART—At Verona borough, Pa., on Friday morning, April 19th, 1872, Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of JAMES STEWART, aged forty-one years, eleven months and ten days.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, Verona borough, Verner's Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., SABBATH MORNING, April 21st, 1872. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BEATTY—On Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, Dr. R. G. BEATTY, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Collins avenue, Nineteenth ward, on SUNDAY, at two o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McCAFFREY—On the 19th inst., WM. G. McCAFFREY, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street, on SABBATH, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond's Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Parlors open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogony and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap6:65

☞ CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the interest of Robert Fairman, Sr., and Wm. T. P. Fairman, do associate themselves under the style of Messrs. FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., who will continue to carry on the Livery and Undertaking business, in all its branches, at No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

JOHN A. FAIRMAN.
JOHN TAGGART, JR.,
JOSEPH TAGGART.

In retiring from the firm of Fairman & Bro., I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to my successors, Messrs. Fairman, Taggart & Co.

WM. T. P. FAIRMAN.

All claims against, and those in favor of the late firm of Fairman & Bro., will be settled by JOHN A. FAIRMAN, who still continues in the business at the old stand. ap6:60

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4:82 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Budding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
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Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
SMALL FRUITS,
GREENHOUSE PLANTS, EVERGREENS,
ASPARAGUS ROOTS, ONION SETTS, &c.
Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds.
Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice.
Catalogues free. fe27-9

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—MY NEW Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.

Also, BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS, and FLORAL ORNAMENTS designed in best style to order.

JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
ap2:69-7-TH-S 332 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Best Yellow Pine Flooring,
AT $40 PER M.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
ap15 65 and 67 Sandusky street, Allegheny City.

THE RIVERS.

River Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1872.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	RISE. Feet.	In's.	FALL. Feet.	In's
Cairo	0	0	0	3
Cincinnati	0	3	0	0
Davenport	0	1	0	0
Louisville	0	0	0	8
Memphis	0	1	0	0
Nashville	0	4	0	0
New Orleans	0	7	0	0
Pittsburgh	0